1	1	Honorable Steven Scott
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7	SUPERIOR COURT OF WASHING	JION FOR KING COUNTY
8	EVA MADER, DANA RUSH, ROSS) BAY, and a class of similarly-situated)	NO. 98-2-30850-8 SEA
9	individuals.	110. yo 2 30030 0 BEIT
10	Plaintiffs,	
11	1 v.	
12	2 STATE OF WASHINGTON, STATE)	
13	BOARD FOR COMMUNITY AND) TECHNICAL COLLEGES, and)	
14	DEPARTMENT OF RETIREMENT)	
15	SISILIVIS,	
	Defendants.	
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CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT

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SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT $\space{-0.05cm} \space{-0.05cm} \space{-0.05$

BENDICH, STOBAUGH & STRONG, P.C.

Attorneys at Law 900 FOURTH AVENUE, SUITE 3800 SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98164 (206)622-3536

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I. INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

- 1. This Settlement Agreement is made under Civil Rule 23(e) to settle the class action of Mader v. State of Washington, King Co. Cause No. 98-2-30850 SEA.
- 2. The Complaint in this case was filed in December 1998 by Named Plaintiffs Eva Mader and Dana Rush, on their behalf and on behalf of a class of similarly situated individuals. The Complaint was amended in April 1999 to add Ross Day as a Named Plaintiff. The Plaintiffs, part-time community and technical college instructors, claimed that they are and were eligible for State retirement benefits, but the State never provided certain retirement benefits for which they were eligible. The Plaintiffs sought declaratory relief, injunctive relief, benefits, damages, and attorney fees.
- 3. Since the filing of the *Mader* lawsuit, the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges has revised its regulation on eligibility for TIAA-CREF benefits so that eligibility is not determined by reference to the rules for the Teachers Retirement System.
- 4. In October 1999, the King County Superior Court (the "Court") certified the *Mader* lawsuit as a class action under Civil Rule 23(b)(1)(A) and (b)(2).
- 5. In December 1999, the Parties agreed to bifurcate the issues relating to liability and damages, with the issues relating to liability to be determined first.
- 6. In January 2000, the Court granted Plaintiffs' motion for partial summary judgment on the method of calculating the number of days and hours worked by Class Members for the purpose of retirement benefits. The Court determined that Washington Administrative Code (WAC) Section 415-112-335 contained the method of calculating the days and hours worked by Class Members for the purpose of retirement benefits for the time from at least 1977 to the present.

7. In January 2000, the Court also granted Plaintiffs' motion for partial summary judgment on the State's defenses relating to the grievance procedures contained in the Class Members' collective bargaining agreements and it struck these defenses.

- 8. In February 2000, the State filed a motion asking the Court to reconsider or, in the alternative, clarify its January 2000 orders granting Plaintiffs' motions for partial summary judgment. The Parties then filed cross-motions for summary judgment on the State's liability. The Parties' motions were scheduled for hearing in July 2000.
- 9. Prior to the hearing date on the Parties' motions, the Parties agreed to stay the litigation and enter into settlement discussions. The State subsequently provided Plaintiffs a copy of a database containing, among other things, the percentage of full-time work and quarterly salary of every part-time community college instructor in the State back to 1987. The Parties then conducted independent, but consistent, analyses of the data to estimate the risks and potential liabilities of further proceedings.
- 10. The Parties recognize that to continue the *Mader* lawsuit would delay the resolution of the litigation for a considerable time (likely some additional years, including possible appeals), would create additional burdens and costs for the Parties, and would present uncertainties and risks for all Parties as to the ultimate outcome of the litigation. To avoid the uncertainty, risks, delays, and burdens of further litigation, the Parties agreed to this Settlement Agreement.
- 11. All provisions in the Settlement Agreement apply to the Class Members, unless an exception is specifically stated. Just as class membership alone would not necessarily result in relief for any Class Member if the litigation had proceeded to judgment, class membership alone does not necessarily make relief available. Class Members are entitled to

"Full-Time Equivalency" or "FTE" is the percentage of full-time a part-time

instructor is deemed to work. A Class Member's FTE for the purpose of this Settlement

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Agreement is the percentage contained in the State Board's Database.

- 18. "Average Gain" means the factors provided to the Parties by representatives of TIAA-CREF, Inc., which represent the value on June 30, 2001, of \$1 remitted one-twelfth monthly during a particular calendar year, based on the actual allocation of contributions to TIAA-CREF made by participants in the Washington Community and Technical College system retirement plan, using the actual returns of the TIAA and CREF accounts for each year or period.
- 19. "Instructional Year" means the Summer through Spring Quarters. For example, the 1990-91 Instructional Year begins with the 1990 Summer Quarter and ends with the 1991 Spring Quarter.
- 20. "Quarters" include the Summer, Fall, Winter, and Spring Quarters in an Instructional Year.
 - 21. "Named Plaintiffs" means Eva Mader, Dana Rush, and Ross Day.
 - 22. "Parties" means the State and the Plaintiffs.
 - 23. "Plaintiffs" means the Named Plaintiffs, the Class, and the Class Members.
- 24. "The State" means the State of Washington, the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges, the community and technical colleges in the State of Washington, the Department of Retirement Systems, and all of its other agencies and departments.
- 25. "The State Board" means the State of Washington's State Board for Community and Technical Colleges.
- 26. "The State Board's Database" means, for purposes related to this Settlement Agreement, information elements related to the employment of part-time faculty taken from the Personnel Management Information System (PMIS). The State Board captures certain

SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT - 4

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Claims Subject to this Settlement Agreement.

32. This Settlement Agreement completely resolves and settles the Plaintiffs'

bodied in this Settlement Agreement is intended to fully and finally resolve the claims of the

class members in this case.

claims, relating to their exclusion from specific retirement related benefits which may have arisen from October 1, 1977 to the present, as defined herein. The Plaintiffs claimed that the State failed to correctly calculate the days and hours worked by part-time instructors for the purpose of TIAA-CREF and TRS retirement benefits. Due to the State's alleged failure to correctly calculate the days and hours worked by part-time instructors for the purpose of retirement benefits, Plaintiffs maintained that the State never provided the Plaintiffs TIAA-CREF Plan benefits for which they were eligible and the State misinformed the Plaintiffs as to their rights to receive these retirement benefits. Due to the State's alleged failure to correctly calculate the days and hours worked by part-time instructors for the purpose of retirement benefits, the Plaintiffs further maintained that the State failed to correctly report and calculate service of part-time instructors for TRS retirement plans. The Plaintiffs claimed that, because of the State's alleged failure to correctly calculate the days and hours worked by part-time instructors for the purpose of retirement benefits, they were not provided retirement benefits, were wrongfully denied wages in the form of retirement benefits, did not receive tax benefits associated with the applicable retirement contributions, and the Plaintiffs never received the gains which they would have otherwise earned on the applicable retirement contribution. Plaintiffs also claimed that those who participated in TRS were not provided with the option of transferring to TIAA/CREF. The State denies these allegations. All such claims described above concerning the State's alleged failure to correctly determine eligibility of part-time instructors for retirement benefits and/or the administration of retirement plans, whether based on a tort, contract, constitutional, or statutory, including Chapter 155, Laws of 2002, theory of recovery that is asserted or could have been asserted in this litigation are covered herein. Claims by Class Members against the State that are separate and independent from the spe-

cific claims described in this paragraph are not settled or resolved in this Settlement Agreement.

Release of Claims Subject to the Settlement Agreement.

- 33. Contingent upon final approval of this settlement by the Court and payment of the cash amounts described herein, such amount to be provided by legislative appropriation, Plaintiffs hereby completely release and forever discharge the State of Washington, the Department of Retirement Systems, the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges, including the State's officers, agents, attorneys, employees, agencies and departments, from any and all demands, obligations, actions, causes of action, rights, damages, costs (including payment of attorneys' fees), expenses and compensation, that Plaintiffs asserted or could have asserted in the Litigation relating to the claims described in the preceding paragraph.
- 34. Plaintiffs acknowledge and agree that the release and discharge set forth above is a general release of the claims described above. The Parties have entered into this Agreement as a compromise of disputed claims, and as a means of finally resolving all questions, issues, duties, obligations, and responsibilities between them regarding those disputed claims. Plaintiffs further agree that they have accepted payment of the sums and the other terms specified herein as a complete compromise of matters involving disputed issues of law and fact. Plaintiffs assume the risk that the facts or law may be other than they believe. It is understood and agreed by the Parties that this settlement is a compromise and nothing contained herein, including the payments are to be construed or interpreted as an admission of liability on the part of the State of Washington, by whom liability is expressly denied, or an admission as to any issue in dispute or which could have been in dispute between the Parties.

Timeliness.

35. The Settlement Agreement includes certain commitments by the parties and

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counsel to take actions. Any procedural failure or error, such as a failure to act in a timely manner, does not preclude final approval and enforcement of the Settlement Agreement if the error can be corrected or made harmless (*e.g.*, a failure to give adequate notice to class members).

Taxability of Settlement.

36. The defendants take no position as to the taxability of any payments hereunder or as to any taxes which may be owed by the Plaintiffs as a result of this settlement. Plaintiffs agree that they are solely responsible for any tax payments which may be owed as a result of this Settlement Agreement.

Effective Date of Settlement Agreement.

37. Following signature of the Parties' representatives, this Settlement Agreement is effective on the date of an order by the King County Superior Court approving the Settlement Agreement pursuant to Civil Rule 23(e) and dismissing the litigation with prejudice ("Dismissal Order") in the form agreed to by Class Counsel and Defendants and approved by the Court ("Effective Date"). In no event shall the effective date be sooner than twenty (20) days after the effective date of an appropriation by the Washington State Legislature to one or more agencies for the purposes of funding the settlement herein.

Warranty of Capacity to Execute Agreement.

38. The undersigned attorneys represent and warrant that they have the authority to execute this Settlement Agreement on behalf of their respective clients.

IV. SPECIFIC RELIEF

\$12 Million Cash Settlement.

39. The State shall pay a total of \$12 million which, together with the other relief provided in this Agreement, is in full and final settlement of this lawsuit.

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Payments to Named Plaintiffs.

- 40. The Named Plaintiffs shall each receive \$33,333.33 incentive payments for their participation as class representatives. This participation included, but was not limited to, commencement of this lawsuit, discovery matters (including answering interrogatories and request for documents), preparation of declarations, attendance at meetings, assisting Class Counsel, and supporting the settlement.
- 41. The payments to the Named Plaintiffs described in paragraph 40 shall be disbursed to the Named Plaintiffs within thirty-five (35) days of the Effective Date.
- 42. In addition to the payment described in paragraph 40, the Named Plaintiffs shall receive, together with other Qualifying Class Members, their *pro rata* shares as described in paragraphs 47 and 58.

Payments to Qualifying Class Members.

43. The State shall pay \$8.3 million in omitted retirement contributions and gains in the TIAA-CREF Plan as described in paragraphs 47-58.

TRS Members.

44. Adjustments in TRS service will be made upon application as described in paragraphs 59-60. TRS Members in Plans 2 or 3 who are Qualifying Class Members (see paragraph 48) may instead elect to receive the TIAA-CREF contributions provided in this Agreement, but in case of such election, TRS Members may lose any service credit for the period for which omitted TIAA-CREF contributions and gains are being paid. See Part VI, paragraphs 62-63, below.

V. COMPENSATION FOR OMITTED CONTRIBUTIONS IN THE TIAA-CREF PLAN

Plaintiffs' Claims Relating to the TIAA-CREF Plan Arose in Fall Quarter 1990.

- 45. In February 1991, the State Board adopted a new eligibility rule for the TIAA-CREF Plan, retroactive to August 31, 1990. Under this eligibility rule, part-time community college and technical instructors were eligible to participate in the TIAA-CREF Plan if they would otherwise be eligible to participate in TRS. Plaintiffs claimed in the lawsuit that they were eligible for membership in TRS, and therefore eligible for the TIAA-CREF Plan, but the State erroneously did not enroll them in the TIAA-CREF plan.
- 46. The *pro rata* formula for Qualifying Class Members is based on their claims relating to TIAA-CREF. The *pro rata* formula is also based on the assumption that the earliest that the State would have started making contributions to the TIAA-CREF Plan on a Class Member's behalf was in the 1991 Winter Quarter, which is the second consecutive quarter after the new eligibility rule for the TIAA-CREF Plan took effect (August 31, 1990 or the 1990 Fall Quarter).

Pro Rata Omitted Contributions and Gains in the TIAA-CREF Plan to Qualifying Class Members.

47. A total of \$8.3 million, which represents omitted retirement contributions and gains in the TIAA-CREF Plan, shall be deposited *pro rata* to TIAA-CREF Plan retirement accounts for the benefit of Qualifying Class Members (defined at paragraph 48) based on a formula utilizing the Qualifying Class Member's particular years of service, the length of service, the FTE percentage set forth in the State Board's Database, and the "Average Gain" as defined in this Settlement Agreement.

SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT - 10

<u>Criteria for Determining Class Members Who Qualify to Receive a *Pro Rata* Share of Omitted TIAA-CREF Plan Contributions and Gains.</u>

- 48. A Qualifying Class Member, for the purpose of receiving a *pro rata* contribution of omitted TIAA-CREF Plan contributions and gains, is an individual who meets the following requirements:
 - (a) the individual is a Class Member;
- (b) the Class Member is not a retiree from a State or a Washington municipal retirement plan (other than the TIAA-CREF Plan);
- (c) the individual worked at 50% or more FTE in two or more Quarters in an instructional year for two or more consecutive instructional years. The 50% or more FTE can be at a combination of two or more colleges;
- (d) only Quarters a Class Member worked in or after the Fall Quarter of 1990 shall count because that is when the State Board amended the TIAA-CREF Plan and the Plaintiffs claim they became eligible for the plan;
- (e) the last Quarter that may be counted is the Spring Quarter of 2000 because the State Board began enrolling part-time 50% or more FTE faculty members during the 1999-2000 Instructional Year;
- (f) the only Quarters that count are those in which a Class Member's retirement code in the State Board's database is: (1) blank, (2) contains the designation "NE," which means "not eligible," (3) or indicates the worker participated in TRS Plan 2, TRS Plan 3, or TIAA-CREF (see paragraph 52 below);
- (g) with respect to Quarters worked by participants in TRS Plans 2 or 3, referenced in subparagraph (f) above, paragraph 62 contains the prerequisites to counting Quarters for the purpose of receiving *pro rata* TIAA-CREF contributions.

49. Even though the Quarters worked at 50% or more FTE of Class Members while in TIAA-CREF will count in determining whether Class Members are Qualifying Class Members, Class Members will not receive any *pro rata* omitted contributions and gains for their service when a college previously made TIAA-CREF Plan contributions on their behalf. Instead, the purpose of including that time is to compensate Qualifying Class Members if they worked at *additional* colleges that did *not* make TIAA-CREF Plan contributions on their behalf.

50. Any time that Class Members worked and were members of TRS Plan 1 will not count towards determining eligibility to receive *pro rata* omitted contributions and gains in the TIAA-CREF Plan. Such Class Members are entitled to receive adjusted service credit in TRS Plan 1, if appropriate, under the terms of this Agreement.

Pro Rata Contribution Formula for Qualifying Class Members.

51. The *pro rata* contribution formula for Qualifying Class Members is based on the "Average Gain" for omitted contributions in the TIAA-CREF plan as calculated by TIAA-CREF, Inc. for the period ending on June 30, 2001. The Average Gain is calculated based on calendar years rather than Instructional Years. The Average Gain used in the formula is as follows:

Calendar Yr.	Gain
1991	2.606738
1992	2.377812
1993	2.156493
1994	2.042786
1995	1.873327
1996	1.598688
1997	1.360376
1998	1.165665
1999	1.009538
2000	0.901614

- 52. A "Contributing Quarter" for the purpose of the *pro rata* contribution formula is a quarter in an Instructional Year from Fall Quarter 1990 to Spring Quarter 2000 in which a Qualifying Class Member worked two or more quarters at 50% or more FTE subject to the following conditions:
- (a) The quarter prior to the second quarter at 50% or more FTE in the first Instructional Year that counts towards a Class Member becoming a Qualifying Class Member is not a Contributing Quarter. For example, if a Class Member became a Qualifying Class Member due to the following work history -- 1990 Fall Quarter 50% FTE, 1991 Winter Quarter 50% FTE, 1991 Spring Quarter 50% FTE, 1991 Fall Quarter 50% FTE, 1992 Winter Quarter 50%, 1992 Spring Quarter 33% FTE -- the 1990 Fall Quarter would not count as a Contributing Quarter because that quarter is prior to the Class Member's second quarter at 50% or more FTE in the first Instructional Year that counts toward the Class Member becoming a Qualifying Class Member.
- (b) If the State Board's database establishes that a Qualifying Class Member received TIAA-CREF Plan contributions from a particular college, the Qualifying Class Member's salary from that particular college is not counted as a Contributing Quarter. If the same Qualifying Class Member did not receive TIAA-CREF Plan contributions from another college, then the Qualifying Class Member's salary from that other college is counted as a Contributing Quarter. For example, if a Qualifying Class Member had the following work history and "College 1" made TIAA-CREF contributions and "College 2" did not make TIAA-CREF contributions -- 1991 Fall Quarter 50% FTE at College 1, 1991 Fall Quarter 33% FTE at College 2; 1992 Winter Quarter 50% FTE at College 1; 1992 Spring Quarter 33% FTE at College 2, 1992 Spring Quarter 50% FTE at College 1; 1992 Spring Quarter 33%

FTE at College 2 -- the Qualifying Class Member's work at College 2 would count as a Contributing Quarter because no TIAA-CREF contributions were made by College 2 on behalf of the Qualifying Class Member.

- 53. For each Qualifying Class Member, a percentage of their salary in each Contributing Quarter will be multiplied by the Average Gain for that calendar year to determine the Qualifying Class Member's Gain. The percentage of salary used for a Qualifying Class Member in each Contributing Quarter is based on the Qualifying Class Member's age. The percentage of salary for under age 35 is 5%; 35-49 is 7.5%, and 50 and over is 10%. For those Qualifying Class Members whose age cannot be determined after reasonable efforts, the contribution rate will be 8.1%, which is the average contribution rate for Washington State TIAA-CREF participants. If a Qualifying Class Member's age changed during a Quarter so that the percentage in the Contributing Quarter would be higher for that class member, the formula will utilize the higher percentage for that Quarter.
- 54. The formula for calculating *pro rata* shares of Qualifying Class Members is as follows:

The individual loss for each Qualifying Class Member, before the *pro rata* shares are determined, shall be calculated on a calendar year basis as follows:

Salary Earned During Contributing Quarters in Calendar Year (paragraph 52)

X

Contribution Percentage Based on Age (paragraph 53)

X

Average Gain (paragraph 51)

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Qualifying Class Member's Contribution and Gain for Calendar Year

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- 55. After each Qualifying Class Member's Contribution and Gain for each calendar year is calculated, the Aggregate Gain for all Qualifying Class Members shall be calculated by adding together all of the individual Qualifying Class Member's Contributions and Gains for all calendar years.
- The Aggregate Contribution and Gains for all Qualifying Class Members shall 56. then be divided into \$8.3 million to determine the pro rata share of omitted TIAA-CREF contributions and gains for each Qualifying Class Member. For example, if the Aggregate Contribution and Gain is calculated to equal \$11.8 million, the *pro rata* share of each Qualifying Class Member will equal 70%:

\$8.3 million (omitted TIAA-CREF contributions and gains, paragraph 47) \$11.8 million (hypothetical Aggregate Contribution and Gain) 0.70 (hypothetical *pro rata* share)

57. After the *pro rata* share is calculated on an aggregate basis, each Qualifying Class Member's Contributions and Gain for each Calendar Year will be multiplied by the prorata share to determine the amount of omitted TIAA-CREF contributions and gains that will be deposited in a TIAA-CREF Plan account for the benefit of the Qualifying Class Member. For example, if a Qualifying Class Member's Contribution and Gain for Calendar Year 1991 is calculated under paragraph 54 to equal \$3,000 and the pro rata share is 0.70 under this formula, \$2,100 would be deposited in a TIAA-CREF Plan account (paragraphs 81-83) for the benefit of the Qualifying Class Member:

1	\$3,000 (hypothetical Qualifying Class Member's Contribution and Gain	
2	for 1991 calendar year)	
3	X	
4	.70 (hypothetical <i>pro rata</i> share, paragraph 56)	
5	=	
6	\$2,100 (hypothetical amount to deposit in TIAA-CREF Plan account	
7	for benefit of Qualifying Class Member)	
8	58. After the formula is applied and the Qualifying Class Members' "Contribu-	
9	tions and Gains" are calculated in the aggregate, the \$8.3 million will be contributed on a <i>pro</i>	
10	rata basis to each Qualifying Class Member's TIAA-CREF Plan retirement account. The	
11	procedures for contributions are set forth at paragraphs 81-83.	
12	VI. TRS MEMBERS	
13	TRS Service Credit.	
14	59. Plaintiffs' claims in this litigation relating to TRS extend back to October	
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16	1977. There are thus Class Members who are members of TRS whose service credit allegedly	
17	is understated because only their in-class teaching hours were counted toward service credit in	
18	TRS. Absent evidence of actual hours, the State shall adjust the service credit of these Class	
19	Members according to the method set forth in WAC 415-112-335, but only upon the Class	
20	Members' application to the Department of Retirement Systems (DRS). The Notice provided	
21	to Class Members shall inform the Class that the service credit of those Class Members in	
22	TRS may need adjustment and that, upon application, the State will make such adjustments in	
23	the future.	
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	roneously received no service credit for work since October 1977. These Class Members	
	BENDICH, STOBAUGH & STRONG, P.C. Attorneys at Law	

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have a right to now purchase additional service credit by paying the employee contribution that they would have had to pay on the dates they worked plus interest at the rate for the particular TRS Plan at that time of the Class Members' service. The Notice provided to Class Members shall inform the Class that the service credit of those Class Members in TRS may be adjusted and they may apply for service credit in the future.

61. The foregoing two paragraphs regarding TRS service credit do not apply to any quarter for which a Qualifying Class Member received a pro rata TIAA-CREF deposit.

TRS Members' Option to Retroactively Enroll in TIAA-CREF.

- 62. TRS Plans 2 and 3 Members who meet the eligibility criteria as Qualifying Class Members in paragraph 48 above, but who were not offered an opportunity to participate in TIAA-CREF during the period from Fall Quarter 1990 through Spring Quarter 2000, shall be offered an opportunity to retroactively choose between (a) remaining in TRS Plans (and potentially applying for a service credit adjustment, as stated in paragraph 59) and (b) participating in the TIAA-CREF Plan. The opportunity to participate in TIAA-CREF shall be effective on the Class Member's first Contributing Quarter. Each TRS Member who elects and meets the requirements for this option shall receive a pro rata contribution under the formula in paragraphs 51-58. For all purposes such TRS Members shall be treated as having made a retroactively effective election to participate in TIAA-CREF as of the Class Member's first Contributing Quarter and will thus forgo all TRS service credit from the beginning of that Contributing Quarter under procedures of the Department of Retirement Systems and shall be entitled to a refund or roll-over of their TRS Contributions.
- 63. The State shall determine which TRS Members are entitled to receive the option described in paragraph 62 and provide notice of this option to those Class Members

promptly after the Effective Date, with the goal of providing an adequate opportunity to make a choice and determine each Class Member's approximate *pro rata* share prior to the date set for payment of funds to TIAA-CREF (paragraph 81). The form of such notice of this option and the procedures for making an election shall be determined by the parties and approved by the Court. Class Counsel will not participate in advising TRS Members of the advantages or disadvantages of the choices offered, but the Department of Retirement Systems may answer questions concerning this matter, such as the amount of TRS service credit that would be foregone.

<u>Class Counsel's Role Relating to Individual Class Member's Claims Relating to TRS.</u>

64. The Parties established the foregoing procedures regarding Class Members' claims relating to TRS. Class Counsel, however, have no obligation to represent any Class Member with respect to any claim made under the terms of this Settlement Agreement.

VII. ATTORNEY FEES

- 65. The Washington Supreme Court determined the method of computing attorney fees in class actions for public employee retirement benefits in *Bowles v. Department of Retirement Systems*, 121 Wn.2d 52 (1993). The approach set forth in *Bowles* is applied here.
- 66. In accordance with the *Bowles* criteria, a reasonable attorney fee is \$3.6 million based on the values conferred on Class Members as set forth in this Settlement Agreement. The components include the \$8.3 million for past omitted contributions and gains in the TIAA-CREF Plan for Qualifying Class Members, the incentive payments to Named Plaintiffs, the benefits that have already been obtained, and will be obtained in the future, by Class Members due to the Court's interpretation of WAC 415-112-335 and due to the TRS adjustments for Class Members. The value of the benefits received by Class Members in the TIAA-

which any Class Member who objects to the terms of this Settlement Agreement may file

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written objections to this Settlement Agreement with the Clerk of the Court, and serve such objections on Class Counsel and Defendants; and

(e) schedule a settlement hearing date pursuant to Civil Rule 23(e) at which any Class Member, who meets other requirements established by the Court, may appear in order to object to the fairness, adequacy, or reasonableness of this Settlement Agreement or to any order or findings of the Court.

VIII. SETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION

Objections to Settlement.

70. Unless the Court directs otherwise, all objections to the Settlement shall be submitted in writing to the Court, Class Counsel, and Defendants in a manner and time prescribed by the Court no less than 10 days in advance of the hearing on the settlement. Any objections not so submitted shall be waived. Anyone wishing to appear at the settlement hearing to object to the Settlement shall so specify in his or her written objections.

Notice Provisions.

- 71. <u>Individual Notice</u>. Class Members who can be identified through reasonable effort shall be given notice of the Settlement in the form proposed by the parties, subject to any modifications ordered by the Court. The notice shall summarize the major terms of the Settlement Agreement, state the time, date and place of the settlement hearing, and explain the procedures and deadlines for submitting written comments or objections. The State shall mail the notice, at the State's expense, to the last known address of each Class Member whose identity and address is reasonably ascertainable, or cause the notice to be delivered by campus or college mail systems.
 - 72. Other Notice. In addition to mailing individual notices, every State community

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and technical college shall post the notice of the Settlement in common areas frequented by faculty, as each college determines is reasonable. The notice shall also be posted on internet sites of Class Counsel, the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges, and the Department of Retirement Systems approximately one week after the Agreement is preliminarily approved by the Court and the notice shall not be removed from those internet sites until the Effective Date of the Settlement Agreement.

- 73. The State shall also provide a copy of the notice to the Washington Federation of Teachers and the Washington Education Association, which collectively bargain on behalf of the Class Members, approximately one week after the Settlement Agreement is preliminarily approved by the Court.
- 74. Prior to the settlement hearing the State shall submit a certification to the Court that it has complied with the notice requirements.

Responsibility for Notice and Settlement Administration.

75. The State, at its expense, shall be responsible for administering the settlement and notice to Class Members. The State shall keep Class Counsel timely informed about the notice process and the settlement administration process. At Class Counsel's request, the State shall, upon reasonable notice, provide Class Counsel with information about the notice and settlement administration.

Information to be Utilized for Processing.

76. The State Board's Database is based on the Class Members' payroll records used in tax reporting. The data in the State Board's Database are normal business records and the Database was created for routine business purposes other than this litigation. The State Board's Database and the data contained therein thus have a presumption of accuracy. Plain-

tiffs have had the opportunity to test the State Board's Database and believe that the presumption of accuracy is well-founded. The State shall have discretion to correct any clear errors and fill in gaps in the State Board's Database prior to its deposit of \$8.3 million in omitted contributions and gains to TIAA-CREF, Inc. for payment to TIAA-CREF Plan accounts for the *pro rata* benefit of Qualifying Class Members, providing notice thereof to class counsel.

- 77. The State will rely and has the right to rely on the information in the State Board's Database in administering the Settlement Agreement. Whether a Class Member is a Qualifying Class Member entitled to a *pro rata* share of the \$8.3 million in omitted employer contributions and gains in the TIAA-CREF Plan (paragraphs 48-50), and a Qualifying Class Member's *pro rata* share, shall be based exclusively on the information in the State Board's Database and any corrections the State makes to the database in accordance with the preceding paragraph. The State has discretion to use averages or other defaults when gaps in the data remain after its efforts to fill such gaps.
- 78. The identity of Qualifying Class Members and the amounts of their shares shall be determined exclusively from the State Board's Database. The Qualifying Class Members' *pro rata* omitted contributions and gains will be deposited directly into TIAA-CREF Plan accounts for their benefit. Requiring a class member to first submit a claim before he or she would be eligible is thus not necessary and would significantly delay payment to the Qualifying Class Members, would increase expense and complexity, and would not significantly benefit the Class because of the presumption of accuracy of the State Board's data due to compilation of these data in the course of normal payroll and reporting activity.
- 79. After the \$8.3 million in omitted contributions and gains is transferred to TIAA-CREF, Inc. for deposit to TIAA-CREF Plan accounts for the *pro rata* benefit of Quali-

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fying Class Members, there shall be no right to modify the shares or deposits in any way.

Consistency Check and Disbursements to Qualifying Class Members.

80. In determining the Class Members who are Qualifying Class Members and the Qualifying Class Members' pro rata shares, the State shall conduct one or more consistency checks to ensure the accuracy of its calculations. The consistency checks shall include, at a minimum, two database programmers independently applying the criteria in this Settlement Agreement to the State Board's Database to ensure the criteria are accurately applied and the result is substantially the same.

- 81. After the State ensures the consistency of its calculations concerning the identity of Qualifying Class Members and their pro rata shares, the State shall prepare a Report indicating, at a minimum, (1) the name of each Qualifying Class Member, (2) the Qualifying Class Member's pro rata omitted contributions and gains; (3) the Qualifying Class Member's Social Security Number; (4) the Qualifying Class Member's last known address; and (5) whether the Qualifying Class Member is currently a member of the TIAA-CREF plan. The State shall then provide TIAA-CREF, Inc. the Report and an electronic fund transfer for \$8.3 million in omitted contributions within 20 days of the effective date of the Legislature's appropriation of the money or 60 days after the Effective Date, whatever event happens later.
- 82. Under no circumstances shall the State retain the funds for longer than 20 days after the effective date of the Legislature's appropriation or 60 days after the Effective Date, whatever event occurs later. In the event the Parties are not ready to transfer funds, including the \$8.3 million to TIAA-CREF, Inc. to deposit for the benefit of Qualifying Class Members, the State shall place the money in an interest-bearing account with a depository agreed by the Parties for the sole benefit of Qualifying Class Members. Any interest shall be disbursed pro

rata to each payee, including Qualifying Class Members and Class Counsel.

CREF, Inc. will place each Qualifying Class Member's *pro rata* share into accounts in the TIAA-CREF Plan. If a Qualifying Class Member has an existing TIAA-CREF Plan account, TIAA-CREF, Inc. will make an effort to place the Qualifying Class Member's *pro rata* share in the existing TIAA-CREF Plan account in a money market fund. If a Qualifying Class Member does not have an existing TIAA-CREF Plan account, TIAA-CREF, Inc. will place the Qualifying Class Member's *pro rata* share in a TIAA-CREF Plan account under the Qualifying Class Member's name in a money market fund, and the default beneficiary for the Qualifying Class Member's account will be the Qualifying Class Member's estate.

Locating Qualifying Class Members.

share in a TIAA-CREF, Inc. deposits each Qualifying Class Member's *pro rata* share in a TIAA-CREF Plan account, TIAA-CREF, Inc. will attempt to contact Qualifying Class Members regarding their accounts by a mailing to the Qualifying Class Members' last known address. For those Qualifying Class Members who are not found, TIAA-CREF, Inc., will also search Equifax and other databases to attain a potentially accurate address. If a potentially accurate address is attained through a search of Equifax and other databases, TIAA-CREF, Inc. will again attempt to contact the Qualifying Class Member regarding his/her account by one or more mailings to the Qualifying Class Members' potentially accurate address. For those Qualifying Class Members who are still not found, TIAA-CREF, Inc. shall send a list of those Qualifying Class Members whom they were unable to contact to the State for additional efforts to locate the Qualifying Class Members. TIAA-CREF, Inc. shall send the State the list of the Qualifying Class Members they were unable to contact no later than nine

months after TIAA-CREF receives the State's Report and \$8.3 million electronic fund transfer. At the State's expense, and subject to permission of the federal agency, the State shall then try to contact the Qualifying Class Members by sending those Qualifying Class Members a letter informing them of their TIAA-CREF accounts through the procedures set forth in Revenue Procedure 94-22. The State shall commence this effort within 60 days of receiving the Qualifying Class Members' names from TIAA-CREF, Inc.

- 85. For those Qualifying Class Members who are still not found, TIAA-CREF, Inc. may make additional efforts to locate missing Qualifying Class Members and the costs of such efforts shall be allocated to and paid by all TIAA-CREF participants as a normal cost of doing business.
- 86. For those Qualifying Class Members who are still not found, TIAA-CREF, Inc. will deem the Qualifying Class Members' account as unclaimed property and turn the property over to the state of the Qualifying Class Member's last known residence according to the Uniform Unclaimed Property Act of that state. That process, however, will not begin for a Qualifying Class Member until he or she attains the maximum age to begin receiving a distribution (70½) and there is one year of noncommunication.
- 87. The State Board as administrator of the TIAA-CREF Plan shall ensure that the provisions in this Settlement Agreement are implemented.

IX. COURT'S AUTHORITY AND ENFORCEMENT

88. This Settlement Agreement is a product of substantial negotiations and compromises by the parties, and the Settlement Agreement thus represents a unitary whole and each and every term therein is an integral part of the entire Agreement. Pursuant to Civil Rule 23, the Court determines whether the proposed settlement as a whole is fair and reasonable

1	and determines whether to approve or reject the entire Settlement Agreement. The Court is		
2	not authorized to modify the terms of the negotiated settlement. The Court retains authority		
3	to interpret and enforce this Agreement, to resolve minor ambiguities, to make reasonable		
4	modifications to which the parties agree, and to correct minor mistakes and minor technical		
5	errors, provided the purposes and intent of the Agreement are fulfilled. Subsequent to the		
6	dismissal of claims (paragraph 37), the Court retains authority to compel performance of all		
7	requirements of the Agreement that are intended to be carried out after dismissal of claims.		
8	DATED: May, 2002.		
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